

The Hong Kong Daily News

一六零七第

日全月六年辰庚光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 30TH, 1880.

五五福

號十三月七英 香港

PRICE \$2^{1/2} PER MONTH

Yokohama
JULY 29.
MESSAGERE.
P. R. British str., 1615,
Butler, Elverpool 16th June, General
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES:

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
JULY 29.
Ping-pan, American steamer, for Holloway.
Eloisa, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Fervor, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Bellona, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Dale, British steamer, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 29.
Hope, American ship, for Hoilo.
Orto, British ship, for Tientsin.
Toros, German bark, for Wiam-poo.
Elcano, Spanish str., for Amoy.
Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Fervor, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Bellona, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Dale, British steamer, for Bangkok.

July 29.

Douglas, British steamer, for East Coast.
Glenixon, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

JULY 29.
Feronia, British str., for Shanghai.
Fer-yew, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
July 29.
Billona, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
July 29.
Dale, British str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED:
For Yokohama.—For Hong-kong—Moses Horn and Asst. for Batavia—Mr. Van Dorn.
For Elcano, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Captain Moore, Messrs. Morris and Hunter, and 410 Chinese.

DEPARTED:

For Douglas, str., for East Coast.—Mr. W. F. Ingle, for Watson, and 250 Chinese.
For Elcano, str., for Amoy.—4 Chinese.
For Billona, str., for Bangkok.—115 Chinese.
For Fer-yew, str., for Shanghai.—410 Chinese.

TO DEPART:

For Hope, str., for Holloway.—18 Chinese.
For Ningpo, str., for Shanghai.—50 Chinese.
For Esmeralda, str., for Manila.—1 European and 147 Chinese.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

JULY 29.
ARRIVALS:
11. Nansen, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12. Oceania, British bark, from Hongkong.
13. Hsing-ching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
14. Glaness, British steamer, from Shanghai.
15. Kwang-tung, British str., from Hongkong.
16. Patoch, British str., from Amoy.
17. Europa, British steamer, from Shanghai.
18. Glasfus, British str., from Shanghai.
19. Liao-an, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
20. Kiang-kuo, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
21. Kwang-tung, British str., for Hongkong.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

JULY 29.
ARRIVALS:
12. Hawke, British steamer, from Hankow.
13. Kiang-piu, Chinese str., from Hankow.
14. Craiglands, British str., from Nagasaki.
15. Taku, British steamer, from Tientsin.
16. Wu-hu, British steamer, from Amoy.
17. Tsin-ko, British str., from Tientsin.
18. Tsin-ko, British steamer, from Ningpo.
19. Hing-sing, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
20. Patchoy, British str., from Chinkiang.
21. Kiang-kuo, Chinese str., from Hankow.
22. Alito, British str., from Nagasaki.
23. W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.
24. Fal-wu, British steamer, from Hankow.
25. Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.
26. Shu-nanji, British str., from Tientsin.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

JULY 29.
ARRIVALS:
12. Sivaria, American freight, for Japan.
13. Kiang-ching, Chinese str., for Hankow.
14. Chang-shing, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
15. Glaness, British steamer, for London.
16. Ocean, British steamer, for Colonies.
17. Kwang-tung, British str., for Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:

39A. THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1880. [Im1096]

BANKS

NOTES DE PARIS.

1818.

tion of

£3,200,000.

£200,000.

ERE, PARIS.

IBES AT:

FRANCISCO,

MARSELLLES, BOMBA,

CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....

£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [Im1097]

NOTICE.

M. R. C. STEIBEL has to-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin.

LEISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [Im1098]

NOTICE.

MR. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

1818.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ELIAS is hereby authorized

to SIGN our Firm by preparation on

and after this date.

ELLES & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1880. [Im1114]

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned, having purchased

the LEASE and PLANT of the above

FOUNDRY, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS,

&c., from this date, under the Style and Title of

FENWICK, MORISON & CO.

ROYD & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1880. [Im1099]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1100]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1101]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1102]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1103]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1104]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1105]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1106]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1107]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1108]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1109]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

TERS in our Firm Mr. EDWARD

NEILSON ROSE and Mr. THOMAS DE-

ANSON, Managers.

LEIS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [Im1110]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day admitted as PART-

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

FOR 1880.

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

E. G. H. T. E. N. T. H. Y. E. A. R.

in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHEN-

TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to

render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a

Directory and as a Work of Reference on Com-

mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to

render the Work still more valuable for re-

ference. The descriptions of each Port have

been carefully revised, and the trade statistics

brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and

DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, PAK-

HOI, HONOW, WHAMPAL CANTON, SWATOW,

AMFO, TAIACO, TAIWANFOO, TAMSUI,

KEELUNG, FOOCHEW, WENCHOW, NINGPO,

CHINCHAU, KIULUANG, WEHUA, HANKOW,

ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAKI, TIENKIANG, NEW-

CHUNGHWA, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOH (HOKKO),

OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE,

MANILA, ILLOCOS, CEBU, SALDON, CAMBODIA,

PHNOM PENH, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGA-

ORE, as well as condensed accounts of China,

Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Au-

man.

The Work is embellished with the following

Plans and Maps:—Chromolithograph Plans of

VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the PO-

REIGN SETTLEMENTS at SIANGHAI; a

Chromolithograph Photo of the CODE OF

SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA, PEAK, and

Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-

KONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China,

Japan, and the Philippines" is published in

Two Forms—Complete at \$1; or with the Lists

of Residents, Post Descriptions and Directories,

Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily

Press Office, where it is published, or to the

following Agents:—

MADAS Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.

SWATOW Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMFO Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FOOCHEW Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

NINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SHANGHAI Messrs. Hall & Hall.

NORTHERN & Messrs. Hall & Hall, and Kelly

RIVER PORTS and Walsh, Shanghai.

NAASAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.

HIOSO, OSAKA The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA Japan Gazette Office.

MANILA Messrs. Viuda de Loyaga & Co.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Soo & Co.

HANGKOW Messrs. Malbrouck, Julian & Co.

LONDON Mr. F. A. Alger, Cleeney & Lane.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GO-

VERNOR and His Royal Highness the

DUKE of EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PARTNERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN.

AND

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAFFED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of

Orders it is particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be

addressed "The Editor," and those business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All others for publication should be written on one

side of the paper only.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed

period will be confined until correspondence.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name

and address with communications addressed to the

Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good

faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 30TH, 1880.

His Majesty the Mikado of Japan officially

opened a new railway from Kioto to Otsu on the 17th instant.

The earthquake which visited Manila on the

17th instant was felt at Iloilo, but so slightly that it passed unnoticed by many persons.

The double-track iron-road Kastrel & Com-

panie Lang arrived at Manila on the 22nd instant from the 15th to Hongkong en route to Singapore.

We were informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gee & Stow) that the steamer Meath, bound from that port for Melbourne, arrived at Cook-

town yesterday morning.

The British steamer Malibek, Captain Edwards,

arrived at Manila in seven days, and the German barque Fugro, Captain Schmitz, arrived in eight

days and a half, from Hongkong.

Mr. Parker, who had his arm broken in three

places in the earthquake at Manila on the 16th instant, had the limb amputated on the 23rd. The operation was successfully performed.

The Hongkong Hampane Society has forwarded

a telegram from the Agents in Australia an-

nouncing that the steamer Killarney, in

McLeans on the 30th instant, and the steamer Memoria arrived in Sydney on the 27th instant, both with first news from Foochow direct.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Extension

Telegraph Company received the following mes-

sage late on Wednesday night from the Inspector-

General of Telegraphs at Manila:—“Barometer

recorded 29.98 millibars, thermometer dry 23°, wet 22°, ditto, wet 25° centigrade. Wind S.W.; force 22 miles per hour. Was very cloudy and much rain. Very tempestuous day.”

The Japan Gazette states that the Hoochi Shimbun says that the repairs to a Russian man-

of-war were completed with in Yosakawa

in consequence of the probable arrival of the steamer

Russia and China, in the event of which it is

said Japan will declare her neutrality. A Rus-

sian living in Nagasaki has purchased coal to

the sum of \$500,000 to be used in Vladivostok.

In the Supreme Court yesterday on complaint

suggesting an adjournment for luncheon, the

Chief Justice, whose wonderful power of fasting

is well known, proposed to continue the sitting without any break. The Attorney-General, however, argued that the adjournment for luncheon was one of those practices of the equity courts which had not been varied by the code, and the court, influenced by this as well probably as by the more powerful arguments ad hominem, con-

sented to adjourn for half-an-hour.

The prisoner admitted the charge, and said

that he left the ship because she was a hard ship, and he was not able to stand the work, and, in reply to his Worship, said he had not made any complaint to the United States Consul.

Ordered to be put on board his ship.

ALLURED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION:

Sir Achuan, a shopkeeper was charged having in his shop a telescope the property of Robert Brasland, a private in the 27th Regiment, which had been stolen from him in October, 1879.

Robert Brasland said that the telescope in court was his, and was stolen from his box with a set of other things in October last. On the night of the 27th instant he went into the prisoner's shop to buy some things, when he saw

the prisoner had been arrested, and he asked him what he had done.

The prisoner said—“Gentlemen, our report and accounts in reference to the last few days having been in your hands for the last few days I presume you will allow me to take them as read. The report deems fully with the facts.

On the motion of Mr. HOPKINS, seconded by Mr. DEACON, and carried, the court adjourned.

The prisoner was sent to the glass of public auction.

The court discharged the prisoner, and ordered the telescope to be returned on the payment of the total amount being estimated at about \$1,000.

It seems that the captain, as he approached, could not go astern, because other junks had closed round the steamer behind, and when he had anchored, he would have either swing round and got his vessel ashore on the one side, or would have to run the risk of running aground on four or other junks on the other.

Mr. J. Boil-Irving, Acting Consul for Denmark, left for Tokio Maru for England on the 22nd July, owing to ill health. A large number of friends went down to the steamer to bid him adieu.

The prisoner was sent to Messrs. Lune, Crawford & Son, the glass of public auction.

The CHAIRMAN said—“Gentlemen, our report and accounts in reference to the last few days having been in your hands for the last few days I presume you will allow me to take them as read. The report deems fully with the facts.

On the motion of Mr. DEACON, seconded by Mr. HOPKINS, and carried, the court adjourned.

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COMM. INT'L. INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 29th July.

Feudal the arrival of the direct steamers, a very small business is passive in Bengal. Now Patna dealt in at \$632 to \$635, and Bonnies at \$624. Old Patna continues without any inquiry.

EXPORT CARGO.
Per steamer *Holiday*, London—14,463 lbs. Coated Linen, 130 lbs. S. Indian Carpet, 4,200 lbs. Specified Orono. "20% less silk goods—waste silk, and 7 plgs sandies."

EXTRA'S.

BLUSHING FOR GLADSTONE.
He could fancy that tens of thousands must have blushed when they got to the end of the letter, and so it might be that during the six years of office of Lord Beaconsfield.—*Lord Geo. Hamilton at Chiswick.*

Oh, yes, we've blushed, my great Lord George
From Kentish plain to Scotch gorge;

Let brothers bungle, fathers forge,

We couldn't be more ruddy!

Ashamed the nation's bragg'd bows

'Northumbrian thoughts' the hard wordsrouse;

The hot blooded blarney England's known—

You'd only have hands bloody.

We're blushing; blathers bold and stout

Shamefaced and sholy go about;

Pik'd a kiss'd virgin (when found out).

And feel their credit's shaking;

The blush spreads to that burker's cheek;

Beauties blush even in the Park;

Oh, let's stab Russians in the dark

Instead of blushing "pinking."

Oh, powers of glory, gore, and gush;

Who've gone out with such a dash;

You never made a British blush;

Except, of course, with pleasure;

No base pink' was seen;

When "check" ruled everything toro;

Your bugaboos only barrel in green;

And white your water measure;

But now the trump of Jing's blushed,

Now every manly brow has blushed,

Now Household's in fairly crushed.

And Cross has to a header;

It's very hard that when we do;

See Gladstone lick some Kaiser's shoe;

Lord George, shame's highly moral hue

Can only make us redder!

—Fus.

LANDSCAPE PAINTING.

It must be admitted that landscape painting has not, as advanced as has painting of the figure, and that, *pace* Turner and Ruskin, it has not yet produced its Raphael or its Michael Angelo. Nor is this surprising when we consider that the one art is scarcely three hundred years old, whereas the other is more than three thousand! Moreover, the latter art has many advantages in practice over the former. The figure can be painted indoors, the model can be posed, the drapery can be hung on the *la-vie*, the light can be adjusted, the scene can be reproduced and reproduced.

The landscape painter is dependent on the weather. He is perpetually on the defensive against his enemies—the sun, the wind, the rain, and the gnats. He is scorched and blown about, and wetted and bitten. The aspect of Nature is ever changing. In the most settled weather, what was in light in the morning is in shade in the afternoon; but the weather is seldom settled, seldom where the sky is most picturesque. Clouds and mist sweep across the scene; the sun plays at hide-and-seek; effects the most various, each more beautiful and fleeting than the last, dazzle and confound the artist. The best point of view is often difficult to attain. When he has attained it, he is often unable to sit or stand with comfort. Indeed, some robustness and physical endurance are required, which are apt to fail after middle life, wherein the artist, having to fall back upon his old stock of ideas without acquiring new, commonly produces them with less and less freshness and confidence than was of his own great powers. It is said that Giotto's famous composition of "Silver Shower," or "Cascade of Pearls," compositions of about as much value in music as the poems of the "Sweet Singer of Midland," passes in literature. We must perhaps regard these unfortunate with the same regretful pity that we bestow upon the delighted being who glories in his emphasis; as if written and shining for me in mid, pure splendour, on the black bosom of the night there; when I, as it were, read them word by word—with a sudden check to my imperfect wanderings, with a sudden softness of composite which was much unexpected. Not for perhaps thirty or forty years had I once formally repeated that prayer; may I never tell before how intensely the voice of man's soul is it; the innocent aspiration of all that is high and pure in poor human nature; right worthy to be recommended with an "After this manner pray ye."

SEVEN LETTERS.

But the indignities that poor Music suffers at the hands of those whom she has divinely gifted are not her only wrongs. There is a large class of human beings by whom she is despised and ignored. Of such is John Stuart Mill. I fancy that he expressed the opinion of many wise, and learned, and narrow men—narrow, because they shut off and refuse to cultivate one side of their nature, and so deprive themselves of a means of recreation and refinement that would develop them, who can say how many fold?—when he said that it was based on only seven letters or notes, and the combinations must manifestly be so few and so monotonous that he decided to waste no time over such trivialities. I think the poor, weary, depressed economist forgot, or did not accept, the theory of the evolution of great things out of small. From those seven letters has sprung a whole literature of the emotions; and in an infinite variety of tones, from the liveliest pressure of the violin bow on the strings to the sublime of the organ, is found expression for all the joy and grief, the pathos, passion, despair, the consolation and religion of suffering humanity. Lord Brougham, who roared on "Stop that nuisance!" to the erstwhile amateur pianist, would have been comforted and sustained by Mill's enunciation of his convictions on this subject, as well as the amiable hostess who said to the young lady waiting for the gentlemen to finish knocking about the billiard balls before she began her song, "Go right on, dear, I don't think they will mind" with a fine unconsciousness of earnest.

Thomas Carlyle, in a letter to the late Mr. Erskine, of Linlithgow, dated 12th February, 1869, says:—"I was agreeably surprised by the sight of your handwriting again, so kind, so welcome! The letters are as firm and honestly distinct as ever—the mind, too, in spite of its frail environment, as clear, plump-up, calligraphic, as in the best days; so is it with us all till we quit this尘界, now grown so lonely to us, and our change come! Our Father which art Heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy will be done; what else can we say? The other night, in my sleepless tossing about, which were growing more and more miserable, these words, that brief and grand Prayer, came strangely to my mind, without altogether new emphasis; as if written and shining for me in mid, pure splendour, on the black bosom of the night there; when I, as it were, read them word by word—with a sudden check to my imperfect wanderings, with a sudden softness of composite which was much unexpected. Not for perhaps thirty or forty years had I once formally repeated that prayer; may I never tell before how intensely the voice of man's soul is it; the innocent aspiration of all that is high and pure in poor human nature; right worthy to be recommended with an "After this manner pray ye."

SOME BOXES.

A bore is a hazy and disagreeable talker whose conversation is like nothing so much as one of those intricate traceries found in mussels, the lines whereof have no beginning and no ending, and cannot be followed without a break at every turn; and a bore is—that precise and geometrical talker who demonstrates his theories by means of the hairs and forks on the table, with may be the loaf as the crowning point and the teapot as the offset. A bore at all times—when he gets on to architecture and topography—"this way madness lies." Especially for the hostess, who troubles for her cloth, and objects to the derangement of her table, and who thinks that a hammy knife crossed with a marmalade spoon will give the next user a mixture of flavours more curious than nice. A bore is a person who is so dreadfully in earnest all through that he cannot take a joke, but looks on a jest as profanity, and laughter as unseemly levity. He knows nothing of the funniness and froth of things, but always goes right down to the solid substance, and gives you the mortal indigestion from which he himself is suffering. We know there is sorrow in the world—we acknowledge the mystery of pain, of sin, of death, of ignorance; but we cannot live for ever in the contemplation of these things. The birds sing in the bushes and roses bloom over the graves in the churchyard; the moles and the dormice die for want, but the golden wave rolls over the field, while once were barren tracts of snow and ice-bound earth the sunshine is as true as the tempest, and we have flowers which delight the eye as well as roots by which the body is nourished through the painful toil of the worker. We have nothing but carelessness, frank enjoyment, and childlike delight, all the same as sorrow and grave reflection; but the bore who talks a daisy *au grand seigneur* does not allow that this lighter side of human life ought to have expression. To him the sky is always night, the season always winter; he sees everywhere death and cessation, and nowhere life and renewal. He is a painful bore, with his melancholy soul and dolorous visage; and where he has influence he is as mischievous as he is painful.

What but bores are those people who are always wanting us to do something different from what we have been accustomed to do? This habit of ours is foolish—why not adopt that? Our view is wrong, and that which they propose is right. We do not grow vines properly; our sealants is not off to find a kind of heirs; our geraniums are of an ordinary shade; and our eggs show defective feeding and inferior breed. Also our manner of life might be better. We should dine at noon rather than at seven; or we should make a luncheon of a glass of sherry and a biscuit, and reserve our digestive powers for our eight o'clock heavy meal. We should take horse exercise, or we should give up hunting; should walk more, or we should not neglect our health.

A POMPEIAN HOUSE.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The house which was begun to be excavated at the celebration of the Centenary of Pompeii, and is therefore called Casa del Centenario, and from which I then saw three skeletons dug out, has proved to be the largest hitherto discovered, and is of peculiar interest. It contains two atria, two peristyles, four alae or wings, a calidarium, a frigidarium, and a tepidarium. It occupies the entire space between three streets, and most likely a fourth, which has yet to be excavated. The vestibule is elegantly decorated, and its mosaic pavement ornamented with the figure of a dolphin pursued by a sea-horse. In the first room of the vestibule, which is adorned with small theatrical scenes, the pavement is said to be broken, as if by an earthquake, and there is a large hole through which one sees the cellar. The second room is very spacious, with a handsome peristyle, the columns—which are red—being 20 in number. In the centre is a large marble basin, within the edge of which runs a narrow step. On the pedestal at one side was found the statuette of the Faun which I have already described. The most interesting place in the house is an inner court or room, on one side of which is the niche, with tiny marble steps, often to be seen in Pompeian houses. The frescoes on the walls are very beautiful. Close to the floor runs a wreath of leaves about a quarter of a yard wide, with alternately a lizard and a star. Above it, about a yard distant, droops as from a wall a large branch of vine or ivy and broad leaves like those of the tiger-lily—all very freely, naturally, and gracefully drawn. At each corner of the room a bird clings to one of these branches. Then comes a space-bordered at the top by another row of leaves—in which is represented a whole aquarium, as if the room were lined with tanks. There are different sorts of shells and aquatic plants lying at the bottom of the water, and swimming in or on all kinds of fish, jelly fish, sepias, ducks and swans, admirably sketched with a light yet firm touch. The ripples made by the swimming ducks are indicated, and one duck just flying into the water with a splash. On each side of the niche this amusing aquarium is surrounded by a special incident. To the left a large octopus has caught a monstrous murena (champ)—which turns round to bite in its tentacles; to the right a fine lobster has pierced another murena through and through with its long hard feelers, or horns. These creatures are painted in the natural colours very truthfully. On the left wall of the room

above the fishes, are two sphinxes, supporting on their heads square marble vases on the hem of each of which sits a deer. Behind the niche, and on the left side of the room, runs a little gallery with a corridor underneath, lighted by small square holes in the border of hanging branches. The wall of this gallery behind the niche is decorated with a woodland landscape, in which, on one side, is represented a bull running frantically away, with a lion clinging to its haunches; on the other, a horse lying struggling on its back, attacked by a leopard; all nearly the size of life." On each side of the doorway is a painted respectively a graceful doe and a boar. The other rooms are also very beautiful; one with a splendidly elegant design on a black ground; in another a small fresco representing a man pouring wine out of an amphora into a large vessel. The bathrooms are large and elegant, the cold bath spacious and of marble. In one room a corner is dedicated to the *larae* and *peneae*, and in the violin bow on the strings to the sublime of the organ, is found expression for all the joy and grief, the pathos, passion, despair, the consolation and religion of suffering humanity. Lord Brougham, who roared on "Stop that nuisance!" to the erstwhile amateur pianist, would have been comforted and sustained by Mill's enunciation of his convictions on this subject, as well as the amiable hostess who said to the young lady waiting for the gentlemen to finish knocking about the billiard balls before she began her song, "Go right on, dear, I don't think they will mind" with a fine unconsciousness of earnest.

THOMAS CARLYLE AND THE LORD'S PRAYER.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

REPORTED BY CHINER ON THE 23RD JULY, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.95 to 3.10

American Drills, 10 yards, per piece \$2.95 to 3.10

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 21, per lb. \$0.90 to 10.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 42, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 48, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 50, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 52, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 54, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 56, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 58, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 60, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 62, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 64, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

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Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 72, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

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Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 112, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 114, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 116, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

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Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 122, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 124, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 126, per lb. \$0.10 to 1.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 30 to 128, per lb. \$0